

SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*
SUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
 Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
 The unglorious of his beamy hair. *Addison.*
SUFFERANCE. *n. f.* [from *suffer*, *suffrance*, French.]
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
 But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
 To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta flew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.
 He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despatch,
 But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
 He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*
 He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
 With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Orway's Orphan.*
 3. Tolerant; permission; not hindrance.
 In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*

Most wretched man
 That to affections does the bridle lend;
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,
 But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*
 Some villains of my court
 Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
 As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
 Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Austen's Par. Lost.*
SUFFERER. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.
 This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
 The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
 From other hands we need not much to fear.
 And when his love was bounded in a few,
 That were unhappy that they might be true,
 Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
 That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: the comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24.*
 With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
 He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison.*
 We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

3. To SUFFICE, *v. a.* [from *suffire*, French; *sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *suffice* my reasons are good. *Shakespeare.*
 A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

To recount almighty works
 What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
 Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The indolence we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

4. To SUFFICE, *v. a.* To supply.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plentiful urn
Suffices fountains to the fruitful corn,
 Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*
 The power appears'd, with winds *sufficed* the fall;
 The belling canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy.
 Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations.
 Parched corn she did eat and was *sufficed*, and left.
 Let it *suffice* thee that thou know it is happy. *Milton.*

When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair
 To ferny heaths, and to the forest lane.
 He our conqueror left us this our strength,
 That we may lo *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

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SUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *sufficiens*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
 'Tis all men's office to speak patience
 To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
 But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
 To be so moral, when he shall endure
 The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he and pbeftows offices, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*
 2. Qualification for any purpose.
 I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland.*
 Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.
 An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*
 4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *sufficiens*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34.*
 Heaven yet retains
 Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot.*
 It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to call about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in filks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.
 In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hester.*
 Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd? *Milton.*

Of happiness!
 All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUFFISANCE [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*. *Spenser.*

3. To SUFFOCATE, *v. a.* [from *suffocare*, Fr. *suffocare*, Latin.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
 And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
 Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Truill and Cressida.*

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hatches back the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
 From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCATION. *n. f.* [from *suffocare*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*
 White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Newton.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SUFFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous mours, and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SUFFRAGAN. *n. f.* [from *suffragari*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 Becket.

SUG

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SUFFRAGATE, *v. a.* [from *suffragari*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SUFFRAGE. *n. f.* [from *suffragari*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
 Only your *suffrages* I will expect.
 At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben. Johnson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles.*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause against you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
 A headless consul made against the law;
 And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

SUFFRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *suffragari*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginus* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGATION. *n. f.* [from *suffumigare*, Fr. *suffumigatio*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

SUFFUMIGE. *n. f.* [from *suffumigare*, Lat.] A medical fume.
 For external means, drying *suffumiges* or fumes are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFUSE, *v. a.* [from *suffundere*, Latin.] To spread over with something expanfible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicious, and fantastical fumes,
 And jealously *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
 When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
 With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *suffundere*, French; from *suffundere*.]
 1. The act of overpouring with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.
 A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
 Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high
 Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
 And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
 His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. f.* [from *suga*, Latin, to suck.]

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *Watson.*

SUGAR. *n. f.* [from *saccharum*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
 Their subtle essence with the foul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar-loaf* standing upon a flat sloop. *Peacocks.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many slender sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew's Museum.*

If the child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar-baker's* drying room, where the air was heated, fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar-cane*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.
 Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
 Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare.*

3. A chymical dry crystallization.
Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four parts of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

SUI

To SUGAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.

Short thick fobs
 In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
 That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
 Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
 Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
 In general riot, and never learn'd
 The icy precepts of respect, but followed
 The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

With devotion's village,
 And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er
 The devil himself. *Shakespeare.*

His glowing fire his errand daily said,
 And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
 But flatter'd still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
 And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SUGGARY. *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of *sugar*.
 With the *suggary* sweet thereof allure
 Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

To SUGGEST, *v. a.* [from *suggere*, French; *suggere*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?
 What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *K. Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South's Sermons.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
 And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
 Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey.*

This the feeling heart
 Would naturally *suggest*. *Thomson.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.
 When devils will their blackest fins put on,
 They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
 I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.
 We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
 He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
 Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

SUGGESTION. *n. f.* [from *suggere*, Fr. from *suggest*.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,
 And other more going to seek the grave
 Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night
 On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He was a man
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
 Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*
 Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after families. *Locke.*

To SUGGILATE, *v. a.* [from *suggillare*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

SUICIDE. *n. f.* [from *suicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name.
 To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa.*

SUILLAGE. *n. f.* [from *suillare*, French.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Watson.*

SUING. *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*